GUIDE TO MADRAS

Specially Compiled for the use of Visitors On a Brief Holiday

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR ... MADRAS
20 MAY 1941

S. MUSTAFA
2, ATIPATTAN STREET
MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS

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INTRODUCTION

Visitors to Madras!

We greet you and offer you a hearty welcome to the capital of the Madras Presidency. To those of you who have seen and are familiar with busy Bombay, with its multi-storeyed mammoth buildings and its crowded streets, or with Calcutta, "the Garden City of the East"; or with New Delhi, the seat of the Imperial Government in India; — for you, perhaps, Madras might, at first sight, appear to be a small tin box of a town.

But, you will soon learn, on experience, that your first impressions have been wrong. You will soon know that you are in a historic city, which has been associated with the early days of British enterprise in India.

Madras is the third largest town in the Indian Empire. It has grown, in a straggling and distended manner, on a strip of land about nine miles long and from three to four miles wide. According to the latest census, it has a population of more than 600,000 people. It is a town fast growing out of its ancient, and venerable crust, and spreading towards the west and the north by well-planned housing schemes.

You, who are visiting Madras for the first time, have to be conducted, safely and with skill, so that during your

brief stay, you may not miss anything of this city that is worth seeing.

That is the object of this little guide. It seeks no more than to guide you, in a series of leisurely drives or walks, through the various parts of the city, pointing out to you the places of interest and features worthy of note.

After a brief pause to recount the landmarks in the history of the city, we shall start on these conducted tours, and 'do' the city methodically and at the same time, in the shortest possible period of time.

We shall start on these tours on trips from the Central Station, where most of you who come from the north have stepped down from your trains. Whether we go walking, in bus or by tram, in motor car or in rickshaw, we shall, for convenience, visit each section of the city, one after another, and so, within the brief period of your stay here, see all that is worth seeing of this memorable city blending the old and the new — this "Madras-patnam."

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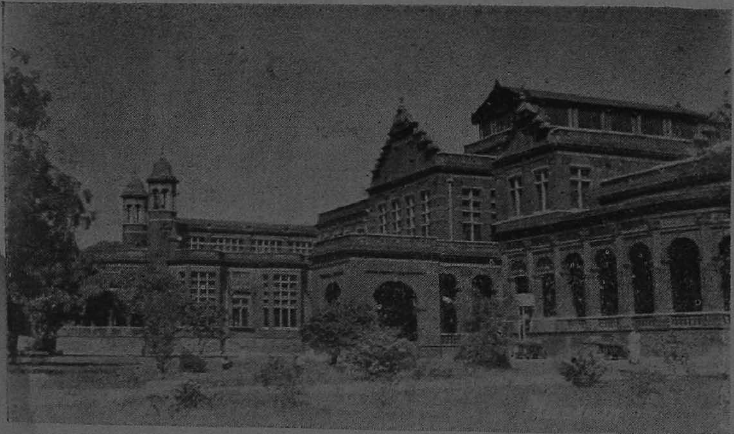
MADRAS GUIDE

Chronological Notes.

East India Company established ...	A.D. 1600
First English settlement at Masulipatam.	1611
Site of Madras acquired by Mr. Francis Day ...	1639
The acquisition confirmed at Chandragiri by the Hindu 'Lord of the Carnatic'.	1639
The Raja of Chandragiri dethroned by Mahammadan Sultan of Golconda ...	1646
The Company secures from Golconda a fresh title to their possessions ...	1687
The Sultan of Golconda dethroned by the Mughal Emperor. Aurungazeb, who appoint s' a 'Nawab of the Carnatic' ...	1687
The Company secures from a representative of the Emperor a fresh title to their possessions ...	1702
Da-ud Khan, Nawab of the Carnatic. invests Madras for three months, is finally bought off ...	1702
In Europe, England and France are engaged in the War of the Austrian Succession ...	1740—48
Dupleix, is appointed Governor of Pondicherry ...	1742

French Forces under La Bourdonnais capture Madras	...	1746
Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelles, by which Madras is restored to the English	...	1748
Two Carnatic Princes quarrel for the Nawabship	...	1749
The French and English in South India join in the quarrel. Clive captures Arcot, the capital of the Carnatic, and then defends the town	...	1749
The French are defeated in the open field and the struggle is at an end	...	1752
In Europe, England and France are engaged in the Seven Year's War	...	1756—1763
In India. Count Lally besieges Madras unsuccessfully for more than two months	...	1758—1759
The Engllsh defeat the French at Wandiwash	...	1760
The English capture Pondicherry	...	1761
Treaty of Paris. Pondicherry is restored to the French	...	1763
Tippu who succeeded Haider Ali as Sultan of Mysore, quarrels with the English. Siege of Seringapatam. Tippu killed	...	1799
The Supreme Court of Judicature established at Madras	...	1801
In default of an heir, Carnatic 'lapses' to the Company	...	1855
The Madras Railway opened for traffic	...	1856
The Madras University established	...	8571
The High Court established	...	1861

FORT ST. GEORGE



MADRAS MUSEUM

(By Courtesy of Messrs. G. K. Vale & Co.)

Fort St. George.

The first trip we propose to take is to the Fort area. The huge pile of buildings the visitor sees, on getting out of the Central Station, are those of the General Hospital. The General Hospital can be traced back to the early days of the East India Company. To the old block of buildings, built in the middle of the 18th century, have been added several new buildings to house the various new branches of medical study, including a Radiological Block.

We go along the stright road running due east, past the M. & S.M. Railway's administrative offices and the Memorial Hall building on the left. Following the road straight to the east we reach the Fort area, which stretches for nearly a mile from the High Court Park on the north, down almost to the mouth of the Cooum on the south.

The Fort has come into its present shape in 1783. when it was enlarged by Lord Macartney, Governor Later the outer battlements were demolished and the mote, except for a small stretch on the west front, was filled up.

The Legislative Council Building.

Set over the old Sea Gate of the Fort is the Legislative Council building. Its central hall in which the Legislative Council meetings are held, is a large and handsome apartment paved with black and white stone, and having wooden galleries at the east and west ends for visitors. In it is placed a bust of Right Hon'ble Mr. Edward

Montagu, the main author of the Montford Scheme of Reforms of 1919.

At the door of the hall is a brass wall-tablet which states that the historic pillars on the facade were built into the structure at the desire of Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras during 1906-1911, in whose time the old Banqueting Hall, which stood on this site, was demolished, to give place to the present structure.

The Flagstaff.

The flagstaff of the Fort, said to be the highest in India, stands on the massive redan of the Sea Gate. The Sea Gates have given place to two modern park gates of wrought iron, erected in honour of the Council Chamber; but they stand apart from the fortifications and are incongruous to their present surroundings.

To the north of the Legislative Council Chamber, which contains also the offices of the Ministers of the Government, is situated the Officers' Mess, which was, for a long time, used as the Madras exchange, and on whose roof a lighthouse was erected as early as 1795. Within the Fort are streets and cross roads lined with buildings and barracks which evoke memories of the growth of British power in South India and conjure up before our vision the shades of Clive and Lawrence, Sir Eyre Coote and Sir Thomas Munro and other makers of British power in this part of the country.

The Secretariat.

The Secretariat buildings are adjacent to the Legislative Council and are the historic successor of the earliest

factory house of the East India Company. The Cen-central portion of the building dates back to the end of the seventeenth century. To the west of the Secretariat is an open ground, part of which was formerly enclosed within what was known as the Fort Square and which served as the parade ground.

To the South is St. Mary's Church, which was built by Governor Streynsham Master and consecrated for divine service in 1680. The interior of the church is whitewashed, but much of the wall space is covered with handsome marble tablets of great historic interest.

Georgetown.

All trams and buses going eastwards in front of the Central Station will take you to Georgetown. The Esplanade Road, also known as the China Bazaar Road has a western projection running right up to the neighbourhood of Elephant Gate. The classic edifice, which formerly housed the Pachaiyappa's College and High School, and which was built in 1850, after the model of the Athenian temple of Theseus, is a landmark which you will not fail to notice.

We are now in busy Georgetown. The name was given to the locality in 1906 to commemorate the visit to Madras of H.M. George V as Prince of Wales. Before that time it was called Black Town, because formerly Indian servants of the Company had their quarters there. This is one of the most congested parts of the city. The first Line Beach extending from Parry's corner to the Custom House is the farthest of a series of parallel streets which cut up Georgetown. On First Line Beach itself are some

imposing structures, beginning with the newly constructed buildings of Messrs. Parry & Co., the Reserve Bank, the General Post office, and several other big banks and commercial houses. To the east is the Madras Harbour, which we shall visit on another trip.

West of the First Line Beach is the Second Line Beach, which branches into two streets. Thumbu Chetty Street, called after a merchant of that name in the eighteenth century, Armenian Street, which indicates that a prosperous colony of Armenians had a settlement there, and Linghi Chetti Street, are some of the more important arterial streets here. They are all crowded with commercial firms, lawyers' offices, hotels and other places of business. You will also find here the stately buildings of the Y.M.C.A.

Broadway.

And here is Popham's Broadway, reclaimed from what was once waste land by Stephen Popham about 150 years ago. Broadway, as this street is called, is the dividing line between the two parts of Georgetown, Muthialpettah and Peddunaickenpettah.

Shops dealing in glassware, electric goods, boots and leather goods, music instruments, cycles, etc., are in this street. The University Students' Home is also located here. The "Hides and Skins" merchants of the city have their central offices and godowns here. Printing and publishing houses are also found here, and two talkie theatres, "The Broadway Talkies" and "Prabhat Talkies" are in this street. The tram which runs along

THE NEW BOMBAY HALL
THE NEW BOMBAY HALL
MATRIMONIAL SELECTIONS
REDUTION IN RATES
NEWEST FOR GENTS
50,000

this street goes up to Washermanpet, passing Mannady, which is a crowded locality with a majority of Muslims.

Bunder Street is a narrow street starting from near Pachaiyappas in a north-westerly direction. It is full of shops belonging to wholesale dealers in cloth, fruit merchants, coconut merchants, etc.

Next to it is the Godown Street, starting from the front of Flower Bazaar station. Many Muslims own cloth godowns in this street, the continuation of which is known as Varada Muthiappan Street.

Narayana Mudali Street, Govindappa Naicken Street, Devaraja Mudaly Street, and Parish Venkatachala Ayyar's Street are other important streets in this locality.

Further west is Mint Street, crowded with a colony of Gujarati merchants and moneylenders, after whom the middle part of the street has been called Sowcarpet.

There are two Jain temples in Mint Street, built by Marwaris of that religious faith. There is also a fine mosque in Georgetown.

High Court.

While seeing Georgetown we have omitted to note the buildings on the southern side of Esplanade. We shall now start from the Flower Bazaar Police Station and proceed east, towards Parry's corner. We pass the Madras Telephone Exchange, the Corporation Fruit Market, and, come to the Law College junction.

The block of red brick structure in Indo-Saraceuric style we see here is the Madras Law College. It was built

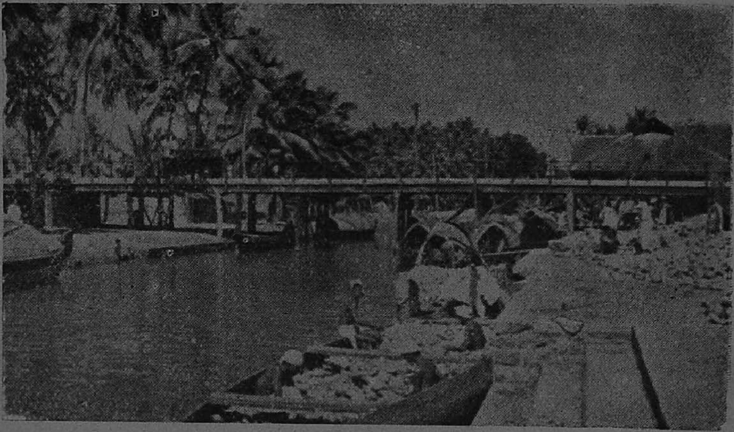
on the site of the old English burial-ground in the old Black Town.

The stately buildings next to the Law College are the Madras High Court, the Small Causes Courts and the City Civil Court. The western portion is separated from the eastern block by a roadway which is arched over with a passage. It serves to accommodate one of the court rooms while the ground floor is occupied by the Printing Press of the High Court and the wings are taken up by Advocates' chambers. All the court rooms in the buildings are ornated and flagged with white and black square stones and lighted through beautiful stained-glass arches besides being adorned with fine stucco panels on the walls.

In the middle of the buildings rises the Lighthouse tower to a height of 160 feet above the sea level. The Lighthouse was built to take the place of the old dismentled one which stands in the north of the High Court Park.

In the crypt on the first floor under the Lighthouse tower, is a marble statue of Sir T. Muthuswami Ayyar, the first and one of the ablest of Indian Judges in the Presidency.

Adjacent to the northern compound wall of the High Court are two other statues — that of Dr Miller, the great Missionary educationist of South India, looking across the street on the buildings which formerly housed the Madras Christian College, and which he helped to prosper, and the other, that of Sir V. Bhashyam Ayyangar who was perhaps the keenest of the Indian lawyers of his generation.



RIVERSIDE

MARINA GREENS

(By Courtesy of Messrs. G. K. Vale & Co.)

Marina.

We turn to the south from Parry's corner and go along the straight road. Soon we come to the Victory Memorial, near which is the statue recently erected to perpetuate the memory of Emperor George V.

From here starts the famous Marina, truly described as one of the most magnificent drives in the east. Beginning from the Iron Bridge, this broad straight road runs up to San Thome, and of an evening, it is the resort of men and women seeking a few moments of restfui leisure in the healthy breeze. On the left the deep blue sea; the broad foreshore, which may, in the near future, be converted into playgrounds and recreation Parks; and nearer the road and parellel to it, a fine garden path; and on the right some of the statliest buildings in Madras city — this is the magnificent setting of the Marina.

The very first buildings on the right are those of the Madras University Offices and Library. The Senate House, which comes next, was completed in 1879. It is built in the Indo-Saracenic style, according to the design of Mr Chisholm,

To the south of the Senate House is a beautiful bronze statue of Queen Victoria under a canopy which was donated by Raja Gajapathy Rao as a Jubilee Memorial in 1887. In the garden to the east of the Senate House, facing the building, are bronze statues of V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, an eminent lawyer and politician who rose to be a member of the Executive Council, and another of the great Indian national leader, Mr Gopalakrishna Gokhale.

Chepauk Palace

Next we see the Chepauk Palace, now utilized to accommodate offices of the Board of Revenue and the Public Works Department. The tower between the northern and southern blocks, erected by Mr. Chisholm has recently been renovated, the original style of Moorish architecture being faithfully retained. The portion occupied by the Board of Revenue contains the Durbar Hall of the Nawabs of Carnatic, and is considered to be one of the finest buldings in Madras.

Behind the Senate House and the Chepauk Palace runs the Buckingham Canal, through whose shallow waters firewood and village produce are still conveyed in country boats.

To the south of the P.W.D. buildings are the buildings of the Presidency College, the premier educational institution in Madras. The old building is a structure of striking apperance, built in sixteenth century Italian renaissance style and surmounted by dome recently rebuilt to house the Fyson clock. To the north of this is the building opened by Lord Erskine, and which forms the Natural Science block of the College. Opposite the Presidency College are the Acquarium and the Public Radio, to which we shall refer again later.

To the west of the Presidency College is the Victoria Students' Hostel. Students of the various colleges in the city are among the inmates of the hostel, which has become justly famous in Presidency by the healthy cosmopolitanism and sense of *camaraderie* and sports-

QUEEN MARY'S COLLEGE

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION HALL

(By Courtesy of Messrs. G. K. Vale & Co.)

manship which life within its rooms inculcates among the inmates. Part of the hostel blocks is dedicated to the memory of Professor P. Ranganatha Mudaliar, a great educationist.

Further south of the Presidency College, along the marina, we have the playgrounds of the Presidency College, and then comes the headquarters of the Boy Scouts movement, standing in what is known as Lady Wenlok's Park.

After an open stretch, dotted with ruined sepulchres, behind which is a fishermen's Kuppam, we come to the Ice House, which now serves as a home for Brahman widows.

San Thome

Beyond the Widow's Home are the fine new buildings of the Lady Willingdon Training College for Women, and still further south, the noble pile of buildings of the Queen Mary's College and hostel.

And now, here is San Thome Cathedral. San Thome was founded by the Portuguese about 1522. Tradition asserts that St. Thomas was buried in San Thome, and his tomb is still shown. The San Thome church was probably built in 1522; it is certainly the oldest European structure in India.

Well, this has been a long trip, but, to be sure, one of the most enjoyable a visitor could have in Madras. We shall now return to the Central Station before we go on our next trip.

Western Suburbs.

West of Georgetown are Perambur, Choolai, Purasawalkam and Vepery. This is more or less the industrial centre of the city. The Mill area is situated in the locality between Perambur Vepery and Basin Bridge.—'Originally a swampy region, these areas were reclaimed by the authorities of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, which were starteda bout 1880. These Mills at present employ more than 10,000 hands. Around the Mills have grown up a labour colony, with workmen's cottages, provided with all modern facilities, open spaces and recreation centres.

Vepery and Purasawalkam were originally popular as residential quarters for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. and even to-day, Vepery is mostly inhabited by Anglo-Indians. Chief among the several churches here is the St. Mathias' church.

Also in this area is Kilpauk, where there are many Indian and European bungalows. The Medical College Hostel is in Kilpauk.

The Choolai High Road, Hunter's Road, Sydenham's Road, Rundall's Road and Ritherdon Road are among the main streets in this area.

Poonamallee Road.

This is one of the most important roads in the city. From the Central Station it runs west to Poonamallee, an abandoned convalascent station for British troops, situated about 14 miles from the Fort.

Immediately past the Central Station is the Moore Market, and the People's Park. The Moore Market,

famous throughout the Presidency as the chief shopping centre in the capital city, was named after Sir George Moore, a former President of the Madras, Corporation, who took great interest in its foundation. The Moore Market is the popular shopping resort of the middle classes. Here you may buy almost everything you may need, and the shopmen in the stalls in the quadrangular structure, and the connected buildings close by, do a lucrative business in a bewildering variety of articles ranging from high class drapery and clothing to Chinese curios, from fruits and vegetables to poultry and game. The Moore Market is under the control of a Superintendent appointed by the Corporation.

West of the Moore Market is the Victoria Public Hall, and next to it is the Ripon Buildings, which house the offices of the Madras Corporation.

Behind the Ripon Buildings is the People's Park with its shady avenues, ornamental swimming pools and recreation facilities. There is also a Zoo with a representative collection of animals. Admission to the Zoo is by tickets of one anna each.

A beautiful, well-laid out garden called "My Ladye's Garden" is another of the attractions of the Park.

Also situated here is the South Indian Athletic Association founded about 38 years ago for the promotion of sports and games among the public. Besides running annual tournaments in the various branches of sports, the S. I. A. A. has also been holding an annual Park Fair and Exhibition during the Christmas Season, which attracts huge crowds.

On the northern side of Poonamallee Road are the Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar's choultry and the

Mussafarkhana, a choultry for Muslims. Behind these are the lines of the South Indian Railway, and on the other side of the lines is the Madras Penitentiary.

Poonamallee High Road leads on to Periamet, and in the northern side we have the Orphan Asylum, the School of Arts and the Scotch Kirk, one of the most stately churches in South Indida.

Chintadripet and Egmore.

To the south of Poonamallee High Road lie Chintadripet and Egmore, and beyond Egmore, and dissected from it by the Spur Tank Road, Chetpet. Chintadripet is one of the most crowded areas of the town. Skirting the Cooum on its southerly base, we have the Napier Park, named after a former Governor of Madras.

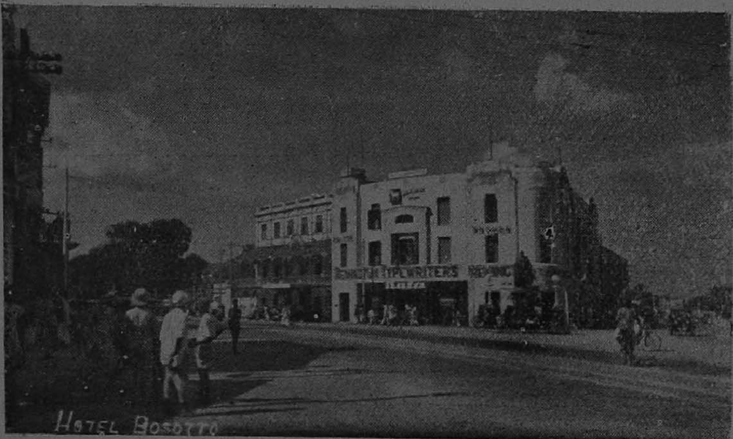
In Egmore, the first building of note is the South Indian Railway Station, another perfect specimen of Indo-Saracenic architecture.

Further on, on the Pantheon Road are the Government Hospital for Women and Children, which is one of the largest of its kind in India. Also on this road are the Central Museum and the Victoria Technical Institute, the Connemara Public Library and the Museum Theatre.

Nungambakkam, Pudupet.

The Pantheon Road leads on through Anderson Bridge across the Cooum, to Nungambakkam the principal residential suburb for Europeans. The Office of the Director of Public Instruction and the Madras Literary

MOUNT ROAD



A JUNCTION IN MOUNT ROAD

(By Courtesy of Messrs. G. K. Vale & Co.)

Society are located here, as also the Women's Christian College and the Loyola College.

From the eastern end of Anderson Bridge a road known as the Commander-in-Chief's Road leads on to Mount Road. Enclosed between the Pantheon Road and Commander-in-Chief's Road are the villages of Pudupet and Komaleswaranpet, at the eastern end of which is the Harris Bridge, spanning the Cooum.

Pudupet is a conjested quarter. The Government Ophthalmic Hospital, the Presidency Magistrate's Court and the Police lines are situated here.

Mount Road.

This famous roads cuts across the Island Grounds, opposite which is located the Governor's Bodyguard lines. The eastern half of the Island Grounds are occupied by the Madras Gymkhana Club with their golf links and Club House with a modern swjmming pool.

Leaving the Government House and Banquetting Hall to be visited separately, we shall confine our attention to the buildings on the right. Big commercial enterprises, originally European, but now mostly being replaced by Indian firms, have their offices here. Messrs. Simpson & Co. have their workshop and offices here, while Spencer's former furnishing department buildings have been renovated and now house several European firms.

Next is Kasturi Buildings, an imposing edifice recently completed on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of India's leading nationalist paper, *The Hindu*. Next to *The Hindu* buildings are those of *The Mail*, an influential European-owned paper. Messrs P. Orr & Sons the

famous silversmiths and scientific apparatus manufacturers, have their premises here.

Further on we come to the "Round Tana" where there formerly stood the Vizianagram Fountain. This junction of Mount Road and Wallajah Road is a very busy centre. The office of the *Indian Express* is situated in the old buildings of *The Hindu*. On the right is Messrs. Bosotto's, the famous European catering house. Here there are also good Hindu and Muslim hotels.

The former premises of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Wrenn Bennet & Co. might be seen on the left, while on the right is the Mount Road Post office and the Postmaster-General's office.

Further on, we have the Government Press, the Industrial Museum, Messrs. Higginbotham, the famous Booksellers and the Associated Printers. Opposite is the South Indian Railway Inquiry office, and the Oxford University Press and the Madras Publishing House. The Mount Road Branch of the Imperial Bank is a prominent building on the left, In this area are also the prominent motor firms in the city including Messrs. Addison & Co., and Union Company. Sports goods dealers, photographers, furniture shops and radio houses make up the rest of the fine buildings on this row, while on the right is the Muhammadan College and hostel with its spacious playgrounds.

The famous firm of Spencer & Co., is the next noteworthy buildings. On the road branching west from the Mount Road is the Connemara Hotel.

At the junction of the Mount Road and Cathedral Road is St. George's cathedral, built in the second decade

of the last century in order to provide a new Anglican Church for the residents of the city.

From Teynampet the road leads on to Saidapet past the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education and the Training College to the suburbs. including Guindy. Here is situated the Governor's suburban residence. Nearby is the Guindy Engineering College standing in its extensive compound.

Mylapore

Branching off from the Mouut Road, near the Post office, General Patters Road leads us, past three cinema houses (Wellington, West End and Sagar) and the Congress House compound (the Congress House caught fire in January 1940), to Royapetta, another very crowded locality, Lakshmipuram and Gopalapuram are well laid out residential quarters, with neat little gardens. We pass on to Luz corner, and from there to Mylapore.

This is an important Hindu locality. The Kapaleeswar temple and its beautiful tank are the resort of thousands of devotees. Mylapore is the residential quarter of wealthy Indians, including a number of officials and advocates. The beautiful car streets running round the temple are lined with substantial houses while the Luz Road and beyond to Mowbray's Road, is lined with fine bungalows with gardens.

Further on is Adyar, where the Theosophical Society has its headquarters. For spending a few quiet hours of rest and meditation, there is no place in Madras better suited than the Theosopcal Society's gardens. The Adyar Club is also situated here.

Triplicane.

From Mount Road, along the Wallajah Road, we get on to Triplicane, which is equally crowded by Hindus and Muslims, and is famous on account of the Parthasarathy temple and the Big Mosque.

Parallel to the Triplicane High Road, but further east is Bell's Road. The Madras Cricket Club and the Women and Children's Hospital are located here.

Pycropts Road, which extends from Royapettah to the Marina, dissects Tripljcane. It is one of the busiest streets in the city, and a lively business centre.

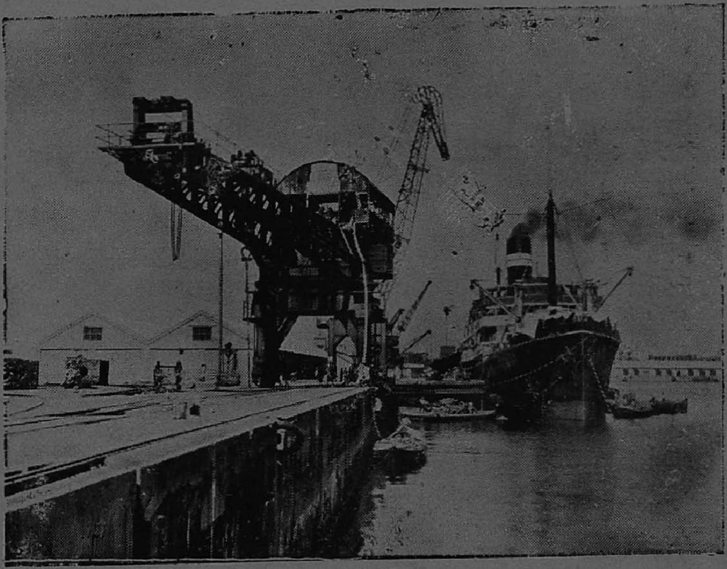
Further along the Triplicane High Road we proceed to Ice House and Barber's Bridge, called so by a misinterpretation of "Hamilton Bridge."

PLACES OF INTEREST.

In our tours we have not had time to visit, individually, certain important places in the city which a visitor should not miss. We shall now visit them one by one.

The Harbour.

About three furlongs north of the Parry's Corner, is the Madras Harbour. It is not a natural harbour. The artificial structure for the harbouring of ships in the port consists of two masonry breakwaters, each running out eastwards into the sea and then bending in towards each other, leaving an entrance for ships. The harbour space covers about 200 acres, the entrance being 400 feet wide. The depth of water at the entrance is about 37 feet.



MADRAS HARBOUR

(By Courtesy)

N41 48168

Vessels can enter or leave the harbour at all states of the tide by day or night, and lie in smooth water in all weathers except when there is a severe storm. There are eight quay berths. And three tugs are provided for berthing and assisting steamers.

The harbour is directly connected by rail with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and with the South Indian Railway.

There is a Government-owned radio station near the harbour which handles commercial messages and sends out weather bulletins and storm warnings. Owing to the war, the harbour has been declared a protected area, and admission to the Harbour is regulated by passes.

Government House and Banquetting Hall

Past the Wellington Bridge, we go along the Mount Road, and find to the east the entrance to the Government House. It has a spacious park which extends up to Chepauk on one side, to the Wallajah Road on the other.

It is a far cry, from the present Government House and its beautiful lawns and drives, to what it was originally — a private garden house belonging to Mrs. Madeiro, a rich Portuguese widow, whose husband was a leading merchant in White Town. It was bought by Governor Saunders, and years later, Lord Clive (son of the great Robert Clive) who came out to India as Governor of Madras in 1798, improved the old garden house into a beautiful and modern gubernatorial residence. It was he who built the Banquetting Hall in 1803, at the

cost of Rs. 2,50,000, to celebrate the victory at Plassey and the fall of Seringapatam.

To most people the Government House is suggestive of gay dinner parties and solemn official functions; the stately Banquetting Hall is, to them, associated with dances, levees and meetings for philanthropic causes which the Governor or his wife organises with conspicuous success.

But to people who can look at Government House, Madras, with an historical glance, it rouses other memories. Within its original walls, more than two centuries ago, a Portuguese merchant held his revels. It was here that Frenchmen under Lally were encamped while their guns were fruitlessly hammering the walls of Fort St. George. It was here that Lally lived sumptuously in prison, till he was sent to Europe, eventually to be executed for having failed to capture Madras. It was within these grounds that Tippu's horsemen were scampering about on a September morning, looking for houses where money or jewels could be plundered.

It was here that Lord Pigot, Governor of Madras, arrested by his councillors, lived in gilded captivity till death set him free.

But away with these morbid memories. Let us only think of its present fair lawns, spacious halls and hospitable roof, and remember it as the centre from which the social and philanthropic effort of the Presidency radiates and benignly affects its public.

Government Museum.

Pantheon Road, Egmore.

Established in August 1851. Admission free, daily from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. First Saturday of each month after 12 noon, is reserved for women. Closed on Fridays.

The Museum contains archaeological, zoological, botanical, geological and anthropological galleries. The archaeological gallery contains Jain, Buddhist and Hindu sculptures, the specimens from Amaravati in the Guntur District being the most beautiful. The collection of South Indian metal images, many of which date from the Chola period, is of outstanding importance. It includes some of the best known images of Nataraja and a particularly beautiful set of Rama, Sita, Lakshmana and Hanuman. The Museum also contains a unique collection of arms from the Tanjore armoury and the Madras Arsenal, collections of South Indian wood carvings, metal ware and jewellery. An extensive collection of coins found in South India and a representative selection of the coins of other parts of India are also found, in addition to a collection of musical instruments.

The Zoo.

Peoples' Park—Central Station.

A zoological garden was started as an adjunct to the Museum in 1855. It was subsequently transferred to the People's Park.

The Zoo contains a rare collection of wild animals, birds, etc. The latest system of affording the animals the maximum amount of freedom and natural environment has been adopted. Apart from breeding rare animals in the Zoo, an experiment is being tried, for the first time, breed a cross between a tiger and a lioness.

Entrance fee to the Zoo is at one anna per head. Open daily between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Marine Acquarium.

Triplicane ; Opposite Presidency College.

Opens from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Admission : from 7 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. one anna ; from 5-30 p.m. to 7 p.m. four annas. On Fridays, four onnas.

The Marine Acquarium is under the charge of the Department of Fisheries. It contains an attractive display of fish and other marine animals from the Madras coast.

Societies and Clubs.

There is no dearth of amenities for promoting the social life of the classes and masses in the city of Madras. There is the Fine Arts Society which holds an annual exhibition of painting, music and allied arts. There is also the Madras Music Academy whose annual conference has become one of the most popular features of the social life of the city. There is also the Amateur Dramatic Society which puts on board select plays and thus promotes dramatic art and enlivens the sense of appreciation.

The Madras Club, the Adyar Club and the Gymkhana Club are the main resorts of the European community. The cosmopolian Club, founded nearly 63 years ago, with the object of bringing Indians and Europeans together is still a most influential institution. The Madras Unitesd Club, the South Indian Athletic Association, the Muslim

United Club, Mylapore Recreation Club, the Theagarayanagar Club, and a host of other institutions cater to the physical and mental well-being and recreation of the citizens.

The Madras Musical Association, the Madras Rotary Club, the Royal Madras Yacht Club, the Madras Boat Club, the Automoble Association of Southern India, the Madras Race Club and the Madras Hunt Club are some of the other prominent associations in the city.

Cinemas and Theatres.

The Cinema in Madras, as in every other part of the civilized world, retains its fascination on the mind of of the public. There are several up-to-date, well furnished Cinema theatres in the city, showing the latest English and vernacular pictures. Here are some of them, with localities of the cinema hall and the nature of the films shown :—

New Elphinstone ...	Mount Road ...	English films
Roxy ...	Purasawalkam ...	English ,,
West End ...	Royapettah ...	English ,,
Minerva ...	Broadway ...	English ,,
The Star ...	Triplicane ...	Hindi ,,
The Sagar ...	Royapettah ...	Hindi ,,
The Broadway ...	Broadway ...	Hindi ,,
The Prabhat ...	Broadway ...	Hindi, Tamil, and Urdufilms
Select ...	Georgetown ...	Hindi and Urdu films
Paragon ...	Wallajah Road ...	Telugu and Tamil films

Crown	...	End of Mint St....	Tamil, Telugu, & Hindi films
Gaiety	...	Mount Road ...	Tamil films
Museum Theatre	...	Egmore	
V. P. Hall	...	Periamet (Central Station)	
Sun Theatre	...	Teynampet	
Adyar Theatre	...	Adyar, Theosophical Society.	

Broadcasting.

Madras has kept pace with the progress in radio and the wonderfui opportunities of entertainment and education offered by this medium has been fully availed of.

A regular broadcasting service was started by the Madras Corporation on April 1, 1930, which functioned till the broadcasting service in the province was taken over by the All-India Radio.

There are six Radio Loudspeaking centres at the following places:—

Marina (near the Acquarium).
Robinson Park, Old Washermanpet.
Spur Tank, Egmore.
Peoples' Park, Periamet.
High Court Beach and Panagal Park, Theagarayanagar

In addition to these, smaller equipments are working in thirteen other centres in the city.

PUBLIC PARKS

Peoples' Park.—We have already seen the Peoples' Park, near Moore Market. From what was once a wild

jungle, this well laid out park has been formed. A swimming pool has come into existence in the park, owing to the munificence of the Zemindar of Kirlampudi. The My Ladyes Garden with its delightful Lily pond has been improved recently.

There are several other main parks in the city, namely, the Napier Park in Chintadripet, the Robinson Park, in Washermanpet, and several other wayside parks andgardens throughout the city.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

European Hotels:

The Connemara Hotel,Spencer's Hotel and Bosotto's are the three best European hotels in the city. Connemara Hotel (Phone 8521) has been opened only a few years ago, and apart from the excellent catering, the hotel has a large ball-room and its own orchestra. Week-end dinners at the Connemara are becoming increasingly popular. The establishment is under the same management as Spencer's hotel.

Bosotto's (Mount Road, Phone 3574) is quite a nice hotel for visitors, and their popularity and long-standing good will have been won by the excellence of their service.

Other European hotels in the city are:

Clarence Hotel, Rundall's Road, Vepery. Phone 2431.

Harrison's Hotel, Broadway. Phone 2091.

Fallowfield, Graemes Road. Phone 8419.

Muslim Hotels :

The Coronation Durbar Hotel in Mount Road is the best Muslim hotel in the city. It is the resort of Muslims and non-Muslims who desire tasteful, homely dishes and have a partiality for excellent tea. The Coronation Durbar has a branch in Broadway, which is equally popular.

There are numerous other Muslim hotels in all parts of the town. Restaurants of the Bombay type, run by Iranis are also found. The National Bakery and Restaurant in Mount Road, near Wellington Talkies, is the best house for tea, cakes and biscuits. A variety of delicious cool drinks are also available here. The National Restaurant has a branch in Vepery.

Hindu and other Hotels.

By far the majority of eating houses in Madras are Hindu concerns. Brahman hotels and restaurants abound at every quarter.

Udipi Krishna Vilas has two of the best establishments in the city in their Meals and Coffee sections in Mount Road, (Round Tana). This is the most popular hotel in this part of the city. The Coffee Section, housed in newly constructed buildings, has also an air-conditioned room.

The same management has a luxurious hotel and boarding house in "Woodlands"', Royapettas. For sheer comfort and convenience, visitors to Madras cannot find a better Hindu hotel in the city.

Udipi Krishna Vilas has branches in Purasawalkam, and Mylapore, where the same standard of efficient catering is maintained.

The Modern Cafe in Thambuchetty Street, Georgetown, is an equally up-to-date and satisfactory vegetarian hotel in the city. They have their boarding and lodging facilities in their spacious well-furnished buildings. The same management runs the Acquarium Restaurant in the Marina Beach in Triplicane.

The Ramakrishna Lunch Home near the Y.M.C.A., the Arya Bhavan in Govindappa Naick Street, the Mysore Cafe, Shankar Cafe, Ambi's Cafe in Esplanade, the Bharath Cafe in Mount Road, and a host of other excellent Hindu hotels in all parts of the city provide the visitor and the permanent resident with cheap, wholesome food.

CONVEYANCES

Electric Tram.

The Tram is the most popular means of transport in the city. During the course of the last few years, the Madras Electric Tramway Company, who runs the tramway system, has considerably improved its permanent and rolling stock. Extensive work has been carried out in replacing the old single track, which was often a danger to traffic, by double track where possible, and all open type bogie cars have been replaced by new, up-to-date cars of the corridor type.

Following are the main tram routes :—

(1) Ice House Road to Washermanpet. 1 anna 9 pies.

(2) Ice House to Barber's Bridge. 6 pies.

(3) Mylapore to Washermanpet. 2 annas.

(4) Purasawalkam to Washermanpet. 1 anna 9 pies.

(5) Egmore to Washermanpet. 1 anna 6 pies.

(6) Triplicane to Rayapuram. 1 anna 9 pies.

(7) Mylapore to Rayapuram. 2 annas.

(8) Chindadripet to Parry's Corner. 1 anna.

(9) Egmore to Parry's Corner. 1 anna.

(10) Central Station to Purasawalkam. 1 anna 3 pies.

(11) Elephant Gate to Purasawalkam. 9 pies.

Special Tickets.—Return tickets to Purasawalkam, Triplicane and Mylapore are issued from Parry's Corner at 2 annas a ticket. These return tickets are valid for the day on which they are issued, and no break in the journey is permitted.

Special "Holiday tickets" on all Sundays and public holidays are issued at 4 annas per ticket. They are available for the day of issue, and unlimited travel on all lines is permitted.

The cheapest method of seeing the city is by means of tram on a holiday ticket.

Bus Service.

There is a well organized and efficient bus service system operating between the principal localities in

the city. The fares are almost equal to those of the trams, for corresponding distances, and service is fast, regular and prompt. The routes of the tramways and motor bus service are not always coincident, and, therefore, both systems have crouded traffic. Most buses running on the routes are new and comfortable, the latest vehicles having corridor-type bodies.

THE MADRAS CITY AND SUBURBAN BUS COMPANIES' ASSOCIATION.

10, Jambulinga Naicken Street, Nungambakkam, Madras.

THE NAMES OF THE TRANSPORT COMPANIES IN THE CITY

1. The City Motor Service, Ltd.
2. The Public Passenger Service, Ltd.
3. The Aminjikarai Buses, Ltd.
4. The Presidency Transport, Ltd.
5. The Hindustan Transport, Ltd.
6. The Triplicane Bus Amalgamation Transport, Ltd.
7. The General Public Service, Ltd.
8. The Associated Transports, Ltd.
9. The South Indian Bus Transport, Ltd.

1. **The C.M.S., Ltd.**

T. Nagar to Parry's Corner,
T. Nagar to Triplicane via Mylapore.
T. Nagar to Triplicane via Gopalapuram.

All the buses are blue coloured. (No Tram Line in all the routes.)

2. **The P.P.S., Ltd.**

Adyar to Parry's via Luz Church Road and Mowbray's Road.

Mylapore to Parry's via Luz and Mowbray's Road.

M.U.C. to Tondiarpet (Beyond Rayapuram no tram line).

Mylapore to Rayapuram.

All the buses are green except for a few red ones with ivory top.

3. **The P.T., Ltd.**

Triplicane to Parry's (Full dark red.) Non-tram line.

Triplicane to Mint (Non-tram line)

Triplicane to Kelleys via Egmore.

Parry's to Perambur via Basin Bridge Non-tram line.

4. **The T.B.A.T., Ltd.**

Triplicane to Mint. (Ivory top and body red).

5. **The A.B., Ltd.**

Parry's to Aminjikarai (From Egmore no tram line.)

All the buses are ivory topped and dark brown.

6. **The H.T., Ltd.**

Mount Road to Kelleys *via* Egmore and Purasawalkam (No tram).

Mint to Thiruvothiyur. Ivory top and light red body) No tram line Mofussil limits.

7. **The G.P.S., Ltd.**

Parry's to Perambur *via* Central, Periamet, Vepery, Purasawalkam, Choolai, Perambur Barracks. (Tram from Parry's to Central and Vepery to Purasawalkam.)

Orange red body and ivory top.

Mint to Kelly's. (No tram line between Mint and Elephant Gate and Purasawalkam to Kelleys.

8. **The S.I.B.T., Ltd.**

Broadway to Saidapet (Ivory top and blue body)

Broadway to Alandur (Ivory top and green body).

Broadway to Pallavaram (Ivory top and light red body).

Broadway to Poonamallee (Light red body).

9. **The A.T., Ltd.**

Mint to Thiruvothiyur (Ivory top and red body).

Holiday tickets are available on all Sundays, Government holidays and on all public holidays, only in C.M.S., Ltd. and P.P.S., Ltd.

Enquire at :

No. 10, Jambulinga Naicken Street,
Nungambakkam,
Cathedral P.O.
Madras.

Taxis, Rickshaws, Jutkas, etc.—Taxis for hire are distinguishable by their number plates which are painted white with black numbers on them, instead of dark plates with white numbers as in private cars. The metre adjustment is fitted on each taxi, and payment of hire may be made accordingly.

For short distances not covered by any of these abovementioned conveyances, and at late hours when the other services have ceased to work, it is the ubiquitous rickshaw that serves its useful purpose.

For transit of luggage the jutka is the ideal vehicle, while the old aristocratic coach—driven by the old-type coachman, with heavy moustache, long whip and coarse speech—is still on active service for odd drives along the city's streets.

Electric Trains.

For the convenience of the population of the fast developing suburban stations, the South Indian Railway have started the electric train service from Madras Beech Station to Tambaram, with eleven stations in between. This service is very popular with the suburban population, especially clerks in the city firms and Government offices and also students of colleges located in the suburbs.

ADIEU

And now, friends, we have seen Madras. It has, no doubt, been a sketchy way of seeing a city; many places of interest have been totally omitted, and several interesting spots, buildings and monuments, which deserve longer visits have been dismissed with a passing glance. We have, in fact, flown about the town, having a hasty peep here, and a momentary hop there. Often, we have, in our anxiety to see places and, at the same time, save time, ignored topographical barriers, and flown, "as the crow flies", from one locality to another.

But, as you will agree, we started on the understanding that you are a visitor on a short holiday. We have had, therefore, to curtail and strictly limit our sight seeing tour to suit the exigencies of time.

If these little flights have helped you to see sufficient places of interest to make you feel the desire to come again, and at greater leisure see the "old place"; if in spite of the heat, the mosquitoes and the Cooum, you feel you should come again for a stroll along the Marina, or for some shopping in Broadway and the Moor Market or for a spell of pleasure in our hotels or homes—well, then we shall feel that this little guide has not been prepared in vain.

And so, for the present, Good-bye!

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